## **CLAIMS:**

- 1. A method for treating a glycolipid storage-related disorder, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glycolipid synthesis in combination with an agent capable of increasing the rate of glycolipid degradation.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis is an imido sugar.
- 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the imido sugar is selected from the group consisting of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin (NB-DNJ), N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin (NB-DGN), and N-nonyldeoxynojirimycin (NN-DNJ).
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the glycolipid storage-related disorder is selected from the group consisting of Gaucher disease, Sandhoff's disease, Fabry's disease, Tay-Sach's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, GM1 gangliosidosis, mucopolysaccharidosis, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and epilepsy.
- 5. A method for treating a glycolipid storage-related disorder, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glycolipid synthesis in combination with bone marrow transplantation.
- 6. A method of treating mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis.
- 7. The method according to claim 6 wherein the mucopolysaccharidosis disease is selected from the group consisiting of MPS I (MPS IH, IS or IH/S), MPS II, MPS IIIA, IIIB, IIIC or IIID, MPS IVA or IVB, MPS VI and MPS VII.
- 8. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of ceramide glucosyltransferase.
- 9. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is an imino sugar.
- 10. The method according to claim 9 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin or N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin.
- 11. The method according to claim 10 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin.
- 12. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid coding for a protein or peptide capable of inhibiting glucosylceramide synthesis, or an antisense sequence or catalytic RNA capable of interfering with the expression of enzymes responsible for glucosylceramide synthesis.
- 13. A method reducing neuronal glycolipid storage in mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis.

- 14. The method according to claim 13 wherein the mucopolysaccharidosis disease is selected from the group consisting of MPS I (MPS IH, IS or IH/S), MPS II, MPS IIIA, IIIB, IIIC or IIID, MPS IVA or IVB, MPS VI and MPS VII.
- 15. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of ceramide glucosyltransferase.
- 16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is an imino sugar.
- 17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin or N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin.
- 18. The method according to claim 17 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin.
- 19. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid coding for a protein or peptide capable of inhibiting glucosylceramide synthesis, or an antisense sequence or catalytic RNA capable of interfering with the expression of enzymes responsible for glucosylceramide synthesis.
- 20. A method of treating mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of increasing the rate of neuronal glycolipid degradation.